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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

HONGKONG: 6th August, 1908.

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Inspector A. Langley, on behalf of Mrs. Percy Langley, her brother and family, desires to thank her mother and father for sympathy shown in their recent bereavement.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1908.

The cordial friendship of nations is the object of my constant endeavour. His Majesty KING EDWARD to the delegates of the International Peace Congress who were recently received by him. The perfect sincerity of that statement will not be doubted in any country in the world. Even the delegates to whom His Majesty spoke would probably admit that the King's personal intervention in the diplomatic difficulties of Europe has done more to promote the cause of peace and concord than all the International Peace Congresses ever held. His Majesty's great personal influence in the capitals of Europe assures success where diplomacy, through the usual channels may seem destined to end in failure.

For a constitutional monarch to personally intervene in the controversies of nations conflicts somewhat with established ideas, and it was undoubtedly with considerable misgiving that many people in England have seen His Majesty practically acting as his own Foreign Minister. It was even reported recently that the North Sea Agreement was negotiated or initiated by the KING and SIR CHARLES HARDINGE, and the fact was commented upon that it used to be considered necessary that a Cabinet Minister should be in attendance on the KING even when he went only to Balmoral.

but now His Majesty roams over the whole Continent of Europe without one. The voice of protest has, however, been hushed by the marked success which has attended all His Majesty's efforts. Even the Labour Members of the House of Commons who stoutly opposed the King's intention a little more than two months ago to visit the Czar were apparently quickly reconciled on learning that the visit had rescued Europe from a counsel of despair with regard to Macedonia. All the efforts of diplomacy had failed, and there seemed to the Chancelleries of Europe to be "nothing for it but to put a ring fence round the province and let the rivals fight it out." Sir EDWARD GREY declined to give his consent to any scheme which left reformation at the mercy of poverty of means, while ample means could have been provided by reduction of the useless and wasteful garrison which the Turkish Government maintained in the province. For some not very obvious reason Russia was unwilling to insist on the reduction of the Turkish garrison with the condition attached that the Sultan should be guaranteed in the possession of Macedonia. An *impasse* had been reached in the negotiations when KING EDWARD paid a visit of courtesy to the Czar and won the point that ordinary diplomacy had struggled for in vain. More recent events in Turkey keep the Macedonian question, so far as the other Powers are concerned, in abeyance. The King's visit during the past week to the Empress of Germany and Austria does not appear to have any special political significance beyond affording further proof that the cordial friendship of nations is the object of His Majesty's constant endeavours, though, no doubt, the position in Turkey and the general situation in Europe have been subjects of discussion. Probably nowhere but in Russia has the tendency towards harmony in Europe been interpreted as having any reference to the awakening of the Asiatic peoples, but whatever reasons may induce the various nations to co-operate in removing inter-European rivalries, KING EDWARD'S mission is not inspired by any craven fear of what will happen when the Asiatic nations are all awake, but simply and solely by a sincere desire to see the day dawn.

When the war drums throb no longer And the battle-flags are furled In the Parliament of Man This Federation of the World.

Mr. Bonheure, Acting Governor-General of Indo-China, who in view of the troubles has been making a prolonged sojourn at Ha Noi, returned to Saigon last week.

Three more men concerned in the attempt to poison the troops at Ha Noi were publicly executed on the 7th inst at 8 a.m. One of the men, the cook, before he was taken from the prison declared that the brigadier (who was condemned with him) was the instigator of the plot.

It is believed in Tientsin that the recent affair at Luenshan when a French captain and Lieutenant were despatched and their heads paraded by the Chinese Reformists is much more serious than appeared from the official telegrams. Private information is published in one of the papers that two French sergeants and forty-five tirailleurs who were engaged in the fight are missing.

The Rev. I. Gensehr begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations received for the Blind Home in its present distress. Donations already acknowledged: \$347 Mrs. Schmidt and daughter 10 B. D. T. 10 Further donations sent to the Rev. I. Gensehr, 33 Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

At the Magistracy yesterday H. Vivier, chief officer of the s.s. "Charles Hardouin" was fined \$5 for assaulting the steward on board. The case for the prosecution was that owing to some of the boys having left, there was only a small boy to attend on defendant. He demanded another boy and after some words with the steward he dealt him a blow on the eye and kicked him.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese merchant summoned an Indian constable for assault. His grievance was that the Indian arrested him on a charge of which he was innocent and pulled him by the queue and needlessly ill-treated him. Mr. Kemp, before whom the summons was heard, fined the constable one dollar and warned him to be careful in future. He also told the complainant that his conduct brought on the treatment he received.

It is singular, remarks a London paper, that with all the anniversaries which have engaged the French people of late no mention has been made of an important event in French Colonial history. It was in July, 1858, consequently the jubilee has now come round, that the French flag was first raised in Indo-China. France had had an amount of trouble with the ruler of Annam, and an expedition on a modest scale under Admiral Rigault de Genouilly was sent out to bring the Emperor to his senses. Within a few weeks from the date of the arrival of the Admiral, Indo-China became a French possession.

Speaking at San Francisco, Ng Poon Chew, the editor of the leading Chinese newspaper in America, said that during the year 1907 China had made more progress than any other country of the world, for she had sent 23,000 students to be educated abroad, had established 167 newspapers, and commenced a large number of railroads.

Reports from Ichang to August 1st state that the water was falling rapidly, and the "Tungting" which reached Hankow on the 2nd inst. reported finding only 14' 6" water in the upper river. This is the lowest water-mark registered this time of the year for 31 years. In several places 8 ft were to be found, and the river is unnavigable from Yochow and Ichang.

The first open air concert of the Kowloon Cricket Club this year will take place at the Kowloon Cricket ground to-night, and judging by the programme, should prove a great success. In addition to the cream of local talent the Club have secured the services of the orchestra of the 13th Rajputa, and an arrangement which points towards success has been overlooked. Peak residents who attend this concert will find a special car in waiting at 12 p.m. Indications point to a large attendance and a successful concert.

In memory of the late Mr. T. W. Haskier, who shortly before his death had been appointed American Vice-Consul at Shanghai, a movement is on foot in the U. S. Consular service in China, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, to raise funds wherewith to provide a suitable recognition of his personal qualities. The deceased while at Peking was among the most popular of the student interpreters, and it is proposed that to commemorate him the nucleus of a library for the student interpreters' quarters of the American Legation should be formed. If this is carried through all the books which the subscriptions will enable the promoters to purchase will, it is suggested, be inscribed in memory of Mr. Haskier.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., and Officers Commanding, the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programmes of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening, 15th August 1908.

March: "Invincible Eagle," Sousa.  
Valse: "Gold and Silver," Lohar.  
Selection: "Faust," Lohar.  
Song: "Flight of Ages," Bavan.  
Overture: "Le Maitre," Lohar.  
Chorus: "The Gay Millionaire," Tchaikovsky.  
Selection: "The Gay Millionaire," Tchaikovsky.  
Valse (Lento): "Caracassate," Lambert.  
Regimental Marches.  
God bless the Prince of Wales.  
God save the King.

DINNER MENU.—Hors d'oeuvres—Caviare in Eggs. Soup—Green Turtle Soup. Fish—Fish Chutney and Piquante Sauce. Entree—Roast Beef and Potatoes. Grilled Pigeon on Toast. Meringue Souffle. Curries—Calcutta, Chutney, Roast Lamb and Mint Sauce. Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce. Baked Corned Ham of Beef and Carrots. Cold Boiled Ox Tongue and Potato Salad. Sweet—Macaroni Pudding, Macaroon, Ice Cream and Flavour Cakes, Tasty Cakes, Cheese Straws, Dessert—Lemon Fruit.

The remains of the late Mr. Percy Langley were interred in the Happy Valley cemetery on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. F. T. Johnson conducting the burial service. The funeral was largely attended by members of the Dock staff, including Mr. R. Mitchell, chief manager, and Mr. W. Wilson, chief manager at Kowloon, by the Masters of the United Service Lodge of which deceased had been a member for eight years; also by numerous members of the local police force, including Chief Inspector Baker and Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson. The coffin was carried to the place of interment by six of deceased's former comrades, sergeants of police. Mr. Percy Langley, who was 32 years of age, joined the local police force in 1904. In 1906 he purchased his discharge and took up a position as clerk at the Aberdeen Dock, retaining it until his death. During the early months of last year, deceased who was suffering from diabetes, was ordered home, but returned to the Colony in April. Yesterday week he went to hospital suffering from the same complaint; other complications set in, and he died at 239 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased leaves a wife, who is lying dangerously ill in the Matilda Hospital, and a child, who is being cared for by Inspector Langley of Kowloon.

## MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

Senator Alves Roada, our Governor, is travelling out on the Messageries Maritimes steamer "Australia" which is due to reach Hongkong on Monday morning. It is not expected, however, that the Governor will come to Macao until Wednesday. The Governor "Rio Lima" is to be sent down to convey His Excellency to the Colony.

His Excellency-Senior Diego da Sa, the Acting Governor has wired to the Governor-General in Lisbon urging that measures should be taken in Macao without further delay to improve the harbour. It is understood that the *Leal Senado* has also called in the same sense.

THE POST OFFICE THIEVES.

The thieves who committed the robbery at the Post Office are still at large.

THE BAZAAR.

The grand Bazaar in aid of the sufferers by the floods in the West River basin is to be opened on Sunday at 11 o'clock. Invitations to be present have been issued to the principal residents of the Colony. The Bazaar is to be opened daily from 3 to 5.30 p.m. Among the attractions will be Mr. Ka ka-man's cinematograph.

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

KING AND KAISER.

LONDON, August 12th.

His Majesty King Edward has left Cronberg for Jochl.

His Imperial Majesty the Kaiser conferred the order of the Red Eagle (first class) on Sir Charles Hardinge who is accompanying the King.

LATER.

His Majesty King Edward has arrived at Jochl.

The King's meeting with the German Emperor is the topic of conversation in Europe. It is remarked that the King wore the uniform of the Blucher Hussars, whereas in 1907 he appeared in multi. Both sovereigns appeared in the best of spirits, and pleased at their meeting.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the visits of the monarchs are much approved in Russia where the opinion is crystallizing that inter-European rivalries are inconsistent with the awakening of Asiatic peoples.

## THE BALKANS.

LONDON, August 12th.

Numerous prominent Croats and Bosnians have been arrested in connection with a Greater Serbia Irredentist movement. The alleged conspirators are charged with planning a revolt in Croatia and Bosnia, with the object of forming a Greco-Slav republic with the aid of Montenegro and Serbia.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

LONDON, July 25th.

The Manchester Federation of Cotton Spinners has decided to take steps to secure five per cent reduction in wages.

## EMPEROR OF CHINA'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, July 25th.

King Edward sent to the Chinese Legation to offer his congratulations upon the Emperor of China's birthday.

## INDIAN CURRENCY RESERVE.

LONDON, July 25th.

The *Times* referring to the fall in Consols through selling by the India Council says it has become clear that Consols are not a good security for investment of the Indian currency reserve. The Japanese who insist on treasury bills and other short dated securities for investment of funds which may be suddenly required have proved wiser in their generation.

## THE MARATHON RACE.

Even the telegrams to the Indian papers with regard to the Marathon race from Windsor to the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, a distance of twenty-six miles, omit to give the winner's time. The winner on the occasion is described as "glorious with brilliant successes, and there was an enormous crowd of people from London to witness the event. The road had been cleared of traffic and 57 competitors ran in the race. It was a superb race, says one telegram. Dorando (Italian) caught up the leaders in the last mile and reached the stadium first, so exhausted that he fell three times before the entrance to the stadium and the goal. He was tremendously cheered. The Queen and several Royalties were present. The race was awarded to the American Hayes on the ground that Dorando arrived first was assisted into the stadium. Hefferon, the South African was thus second and Forshaw, another American third. The first British competitor in the Marathon race was twelfth. The British competitors outran themselves in the first half of the race. The Queen in the presence of a large assembly at the Stadium presented the gold medals. Her Majesty gave a special cup to Dorando, who received a tremendous ovation.

## CHINESE LABOUR IN SAMOA.

The British Consul reports on the trade of Samoa notes that the difficulties incident to the labour question have been greatly lessened by the introduction of Chinese coolies during the last five years; in fact, as regards the large plantations, one may say that Chinese immigration has altogether removed such difficulties. About a year ago, in consequence of many complaints, some of which were published in China, the Chinese Government took notice of the matter and it was then thought that a Chinese official would be placed here permanently to merely to protect the rights of his countrymen who might be badly treated by their employers, but also to sit thoroughly what statements they might make to him in the form of complaints. Up to this time, however, no official has appeared here. It is certainly in the interest of all persons, planters and others, who must use Chinese labour in Samoa, that such an official be stationed here, as unquestionably that would greatly facilitate the regular procuring of such labour from China. There are now 1,638 coolies in Samoa, and Herr Fries, the Chinese Commissioner, left Apia for China in November last to obtain another supply of labour. It is again here about the end of May, 1908.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Russian steamer, *Sopernik* left Shimonoseki on the 13th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.  
The Glen Line steamer, *Glenloch* left Singapore on the morning of the 14th inst., and is due here on the 19th inst.  
The Ben Line steamer, *Benlueva* from Leith, Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 12th inst. for this port.  
The A. Weir & Co's steamer, *Superic* arrived at Kobe on the 13th inst.  
The I.G.M. steamer, *Goben* which left here on the 15th ult. at 2 p.m., arrived at Genoa on the 13th inst. at 9 a.m.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 14th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. COMPTON (ACTING JUSTICE JUDGE).

## A HOST'S LIABILITY.

His Lordship delivered his reserved decision in the case in which the Yin Kung Lam Koo sued Kam Tan Hing to recover \$182.35, being amount due for meals supplied defendant and his guests.

Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the plaintiff, and Mr. B. Harding was instructed for the defendant.

His Lordship stated that Mr. Mira, his clerk, had found a case very much on all fours with the present one, which was decided in 1902. In that case Mr. Justice Smith, non-suited the plaintiff, and the plaintiff appealed to the Full Court. The Full Court returned the case to the Justice Judge, and the writ was amended. The point was not decided by the Full Court, so his Lordship did not think it necessary to pass his opinion on it. He thought the best thing was to follow what has previously been done, and allow the writ to be amended.

Mr. C. M. Dixon, who represented Mr. Harding, said that as the plaintiff had made a mistake and could not have succeeded on the writ in its present form they ought to pay all costs up to the date of amendment.

Mr. Grist—If Mr. Harding had taken the point at once, and applied to have the writ struck out, then he might have got his costs, but he waited until the trial of the action had concluded; therefore the plaintiff sought to have the costs of the trial.

His Lordship—I will order judgment for the plaintiff's subject to the writ being amended. I think defendant is entitled to costs for today.

Mr. Dixon—It was impossible to take this point before, because it was elicited in cross-examination that the plaintiff firm had ceased to carry on business at the date of issue of the writ. We did not know until we came in Court and cross-examined a witness.

His Lordship—I think you had a shrewd idea.

Mr. Dixon—We had a shrewd idea, otherwise we would not have examined on the point. His Lordship—There will be judgment for plaintiff with costs subject to the writ being amended so as to make all the partners in the firm plaintiffs defendant to have costs for today's appearance.

## AN ABORTIVE CHARGE.

Yesterday afternoon was devoted by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy to hearing the charge preferred by Constable Francis Aslett of the Royal Naval Yard Police, against Petty Officers Sharland and McKillen for assault. Mr. P. S. Dickson from the office of Mr. R. A. Harding, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on August 4th about half past ten at night he was in the Naval Yard canteen, and after having a drink he walked out. In passing McKillen he remarked "how are you getting on, Mac?" to which the latter replied with several oaths. However complainant was advised by somebody to say no more and without addressing another word to McKillen he left the canteen. He went to the gate but was proceeded by McKillen who said "now, what is all this grievance?" Complainant stepped back, but Sharland seized him from behind, while McKillen caught him by the arms. He was pinched and bitten on the chin. Witness called for help and Constables Tucker and Roylins; came to his assistance, and on the advice of the constables they all went into the dooryard, where complainant washed the blood from his face.

Complainant in cross-examination was asked if he would believe a statement made by Mr. Secombe, the secretary of the canteen, and he replied—Well, according to what it is. He also denied having challenged either of the men to fight.

McKillen gave his version of the affair. He said that he was sitting in the canteen and heard complainant's voice but took no notice of him until he approached and asked in a very offensive manner "how are you getting on, Mac?"

Was he drunk?—I could not say he was drunk, but he was full of liquor. Defendant told him to "shove off." There had been trouble between the two some five months before. Complainant then declared he would fight witness for \$20, but defendant told him to wait until he was sober. Mr. Secombe told complainant to leave. On leaving the canteen complainant closed with Sharland who received a blow on the cheek. Sharland thereupon caught Aslett by the throat and pushed him up against the wall, Aslett in the meantime calling out "Jook," by which name one of the sergeants was known. Witness advised Sharland to let him go and he did so. Aslett then walked back to the gate. Roylins then came up and spoke to complainant. Mr. Godfrey at that moment arrived on the scene and reported to the defendants that he heard one of the others say to complainant "you go for Sharland and if McKillen interferes I will go for him." They approached the defendants and complainant standing in the middle of the road said he wanted this out and challenged Sharland and Aslett and he would do the same. Aslett rushed at him and bore him to the ground where the men struggled for a while before they were separated. Aslett then wanted to fight McKillen but was advised to go away. Witness had charged the complainant before the commotion with using abusive language in the canteen.

Cross-examined—You behaved all through this with wonderful politeness—I always do. The second defendant agreed that the story told by the first defendant was correct. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Godfrey on behalf of the defendants, his Worship said the charge against the first defendant was false and with regard to the charge against the second he believed the complainant struck the first blow. The summons were therefore dismissed.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE CANTON FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

August 12th.  
The result of the cash sales at the Bazaar on the 11th instant was better than on the previous day, the proceeds being \$12,518.50. Owing to the great success of the Bazaar and the good results of the last two days a circular was issued on that day by the Committee to continue the Bazaar for another day and they were justified in doing so as the cash netted on the 12th was the best out of the eight days' sale. It reached the handsome sum of \$15,258.90.

The Bazaar was again very crowded on the 11th instant and several generous buyers re-appeared on the scene. Mr. So Sing Kue having patronized all the stalls over and over again was a loss as to what he could purchase when a smart girl of the Kwan Wai School's staff went up to him and offered to sell the sign-board of her stall. Mr. So took it, paid \$1,000, and made for the next stall. Mr. Kong Hung Yan (Hau Lin) wrote three pairs of scrolls at the Bazaar which were immediately purchased by Messrs. Chui Foon Yook, Li Chew Fan and Pang Hwa Fa who paid \$400, \$300 and \$200 respectively. Mr. Ho Man Leung purchased a Bible from one of the stalls for \$40. Viceroy Chang's portrait was again put up for sale and fetched \$600. Mr. Lo Kwan Shuk being the purchaser. Mr. Luk Hon Chan, son of a Singapore millionaire, paid \$2,500 for a bottle of soda water, and Mrs. Wong King Tong paid \$500 for a bottle of lemonade at the Lo Lok aerated water stall. The Viceroy presented a tablet to the latter stall for the success they have achieved at the Bazaar.

A curious incident occurred on that day. In the morning two of the stallholders of the Bazaar passed the Tin Hing Sat tea shop at Pak Hing Bridge. The proprietor of the shop shouted out to them, "Come in our shop and eat something for us before going to the Bazaar," and wound up by uttering a lot of filthy language concerning them. A man named Foon Pui Sheng alias Fat Poon who was taking tea at the tea shop also joined in and used abusive language to the young ladies. Four Bazaar detectives happened to pass the place at the same time and reported the disgraceful matter to the Committee who immediately issued circulars exhorting the public to boycott the tea shop. Poon Pui Sheng will have occasion to regret his behaviour as the people are greatly incensed against him and the whole Canton press is writing uncompromising articles about him.

## TYPHOON WARNING STATIONS.

The merchants at Fat Shan have petitioned to Viceroy Chang for permission to arrange for typhoon warning stations in that town. They also request His Excellency to communicate with His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong asking the latter to cable all typhoon warnings to Canton so that they may warn the public by hoisting signals and firing guns announcing the approach of typhoons.

## THE NOTORIOUS PIRATE CHIEF.

Recently the notorious pirate chief, Luk Lun Ching, sent many letters to both foreign and Chinese firms in Canton demanding large sums of money and threatening reprisals if they did not pay up the sums demanded. It is reported that the International Banking Corporation and Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd. have also received similar letters.

A few days ago the manager of Kwong Chi Koon, one of the largest drug shops here, received a letter from Luk demanding a sum of \$20,000. The manager paid no attention to the note received. On the following day a man named Ng Chek had the audacity to call personally at the shop and asked if the manager had received Luk's letter and demanded a reply.

The "foke" not knowing anything about it replied that the manager was out. Ng told them to inform their talpan that he had called for a reply and calmly left the shop. The shop has sent a petition to the Viceroy reporting the matter and requesting protection.

## IMPORTANT SEIZURES OF EXPLOSIVES.

It is reported that on the 10th instant the L. M. Customs officers here made a seizure of 200 lbs. of dynamite and 2,000 percussion caps which were hidden in one of the life boats on board the S.S. "Huang Shan" and that the Commissioner has reported the seizure to the Viceroy.

## DEATH OF A RISING OFFICIAL.

It is reported that Tsoai Yaw Shu died in Loongchow, Kwongsi Province on the 8th instant. He was acting Nam Hoi Magistrate during Ex-Viceroy Shum's regime and owing to his ability and knowledge of the Ta Ching laws, Viceroy Chang made him his Chief Chinese Secretary and Deputy Superintendent of Police last year, shortly afterwards promoting him to the Taotai of the Tai Ping and Yan Shun Prefectures in Kwongsi. All the officials here looked upon Tsoai Yaw Shu as one of the brightest men in the southern service and deeply regret his unexpected death.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA.

The celebration at the Franco-British Exhibition of the anniversary of the Union of the Canadian Provinces as a Dominion on July 1, 1867, reminds us how that country has grown in the forty-one years intervening. Its population has doubled, its revenue increased five-fold, and its cities with a population of over 5,000 threefold. Nearly 20,000 miles of railways have been constructed, including the Canadian Pacific, stretching right across the continent, with a total mileage of over 7,000. And shortly with the Grand Trunk Pacific will reach its northern terminus on the Pacific, where the new city of Prince Rupert, rising from virgin solitude, overlooks a bay beside which the harbour of Vancouver is a mere indentation. New towns are springing up every month. Aqueduct and Kipling cities are among the latest—and according to Earl Grey, Saskatoon, a few miles from the site of Asquith, is the heart of the Empire, because it is "the exact centre of Canada, and Canada is the centre of the component parts of the Empire."



## AT A CHINESE THEATRE.

## A EUROPEAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

To the uninitiated Occidental a Chinese theatrical performance suggests little more than the beating of drums, the clanging of cymbals or the weird screeching sounds from a two stringed fiddle, the intervals between the noises filled with the high-pitched falsetto voices of the actors, accompanied by posturing more or less intelligible. But those who seek to understand the unusual and the strange will feel amply rewarded for their investigations by the vista which is opened to them of Chinese life and the view which it gives of the drama in evolution. A Chinese theatrical performance has not perhaps the movement and picturesque scenic effects of a modern drama, but it possesses an interest of a different kind. There is practically no scenery but much more is expected from the artists and the fact that they can rise to powerful and thrilling situations with a realistic and dramatic effect worthy of the best tragedians of the European or American stage to day speaks volumes for the histrionic skill of the performers.

Generally speaking, the drama in China is hardly so far advanced as it was in the Elizabethan era in England. By that time scenery had been introduced, but in the Flower Land there is still an absence of scenery. Those who have any knowledge of the theatrical know what a terrible handicap to the performer that must mean. Furthermore, it limits the selection of plays, for of course every play that is written even in China has to be produced on a stage which has no external aid to the understanding. When I speak of plays written in China it will be understood that there are no playwrights or dramatists in the Celestial Empire as we understand them, and most of the plays which are presented are historical productions, or perhaps I should say they are representations of historical events. That being so, their significance is as a rule easily appreciated.

Perhaps I had better say a word or two about what is seen on the stage before I make any reference to the artists themselves. For instance you may see a man appear on the stage. He is seen to stoop and walk a few steps. That means he is coming out of a chair. Or he might indulge in something like a jump. This would represent his leaving a carriage. Perhaps he comes on the stage rapidly, whirling round two or three times, and leaps. The intelligent would see in this a rider on a prancing steed, from which he dismounts to tell the audience who he is. It does not follow that he makes a formal introduction, but his speech and action soon establish his identity, and that accomplished, the auditor is able to realise his importance in the play. But unlike the Western theatre, the Chinese stage is not reserved for the actor. The orchestra has a place there, but what seems most incongruous of all is to see coolies, not over cleanly, squatting on chairs or stools in easy attitudes, occasionally uttering between the audience and some resplendently dressed figure on the stage. These coolies are the scene shifters, the supernumeraries who in other hands are behind the scenes, and though they are too well trained to impede the artists they do not strike the Western eye as being in their proper place. Moreover their scenic effects, such as a table or a chair, are always lying handy, suggesting a store room rather than a stage.

As to the play itself, much might be written, but I have deemed it better merely to give the impressions of a European spectator. Before doing so, it might be as well to explain that plays are roughly divided into two kinds—the historical or classical play and the comic or tragic built on events of the present day. It is doubtless a sign of the evolution through which China is passing that performances of the latter sort are growing in popularity, and though they may include much that is trashy and not worth reproduction the change is bound to have some enlightening influence, for, in China as in the West, the stage will be a powerful influence for good or ill. Theatricals have been a great national amusement of the Chinese, and the representation of historical plays have made the common people acquainted with notable events in national life and have given them a knowledge of the great men who have left their impression on the nation. While much good has followed from these productions, they have also, it is to be feared, been responsible for creating a distinct and dislike of the foreigner. But this is a digression. I do not wish to moralise. Rather let us try to understand the theatre as it is. The first impression is that there is a great deal of unnecessary noise, but it is noticeable that the musicians never drown the words of the actor. Then the visitor will perhaps note that no little attention is paid to dress. In most cases the costumes are exceedingly elaborate, especially in historic productions, and what is equally significant, the enunciation of those taking leading parts is usually very clear. There is rather more speech making than a Western audience would like, but the eyes are used very cleverly, and eating and drinking never seem to be overlooked.

The play I remember most vividly was that of a Chinese general who was to quell a rebellion in the North. He was accompanied by his women, whom he sent out reconnoitring one day, and while they were discussing the situation a young man overheard their conversation. They of course discovered her and one of the sons became so enamored of her that he decided to go home with the girl to her mother's house. His brother reasoned with him and tried to rouse him to a sense of his duty but to no purpose, and while the damsel and her lover went off he returned to his father. The General, on learning of his son's dereliction, was

furious and set out to find him with his soldiers. He arrived at the house where the girl and her mother lived but the women on hearing of the approach of the army hid the young man and declared to the "irate" father that they knew nothing of his whereabouts. However a search was instituted and at length the wayward youth was discovered. The General ordered the women to be put to death for their deceit, while the son was also punished. The scene where the damsel on the hillside overheard the discussion of the two brothers was represented by the men standing talking face to face and a chair being placed at their side the girl stepped out and looked wise. Is not there something delightfully quaint about such pictures? But more interesting scenes were to follow. When the young man was concealed two coolies rose from their seats, held up a piece of wood, under which he passed. The youth was supposed to be hidden. It did require a little stretch of imagination to realise that the men snatching out behind the scenes was out of sight. A mild shock followed when the coolies, having no further use for the wood, threw it with a bang on the floor. "By and bye the soldiers appeared and as they drew near the place of concealment the wood was brought out and the young man stood under it, the searchers meanwhile passing all round him. Each time they passed beyond him the wood was dropped and the hidden man stood at once. But at last he was discovered, and the coolies whose duty it was to hold up the wood "retired" to take their rest, leaving the youth to face his angry father.

That is typical of most historical plays, and it will explain in part why Chinese theatricals are so unintelligible to the Western auditor who is not accompanied by a friend to explain. But with the light of understanding thrown on those they become very interesting. On the other hand, they are more protracted than on the Western stage, and the patience of the Chinese is exemplified by the calmness with which they will sit out the longest performance.

Though the Chinese enjoy theatricals so much and actors are usually well paid, it is surprising to find the contempt with which the artists are regarded. They are prohibited from entering certain professions and can never be anything more than actors. The restrictions also apply to their children. Hitherto women have not been allowed on the stage in China—the female parts being taken by boys, but lately actresses have made their appearance in Shanghai and Hongkong, and it is doubtful if the change makes for good. There are four classes of actors in China. The first are those who represent the royal personages or mandarins. They must have a distinguished bearing and be able to speak without a fault. The second take the role of common women, the third impersonate ladies, and the fourth are the funny men or clowns. Special training is required before an actor can hope to command attention, and though the training is not on the lines adopted by Western professionals it is none the less severe. Perhaps the most arduous in that through which the actor who represents a lady has to pass, but this is recognised by the larger salary which is his. He draws more money than any of the others.

In conclusion, I would advise readers who have not visited a Chinese theatre to do so, but not without being accompanied by an intelligent guide, and they will doubtless come away with a higher opinion of Chinese theatricals than most people possess.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 14th Aug. 1906.—A little more investment enquiry has been noticeable in our market during the past week, but the volume of business transacted has again been small and there is little or no improvement in rates to report. Bar silver in London is quoted at 24/1/4, and Exchange at 1/5-1/6 T. T. The T. T. rate on Shanghai is 74.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced up to 1/2% in sympathy with an advance in London to 4/7-1/8, and are wanted locally at 4/7-1/8 after small sales at the rate. Nationals are unaltered at 4/1 with buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at 7/60, 7/55 and 7/50, and close with probable buyers at the latter rate. Other stocks in this section are unchanged, and without business.

FREE INSURANCES.—Chinas have been taken off the market at 8/24 and 8/25, and close with buyers at the former rate. Hongkong have not been dealt in, but are procurable at 8/35.

SUGARS.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at 2/29 and 2/28 1/2, and the dividend of 8 1/2 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, paid on the 11th instant, and close steadily at 2/27 1/2 ex dividend with probable buyers. Star Forries (old) are still procurable at 8/25, but the new issue has been placed, and is still in request, at 8/15. Shell Transports are required for locally at 4/35. India, China and Manila, and Douglases are unchanged and without business.

REVENUES.—China Sugars continue quiet but fairly steady at 8/30, and London at 8/25.

## AMERICA'S BEST ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.

RALPH ROSE, THE CHAMPION SHOT PUTTER. America was represented in the shot-putting at the Olympic Games by 5th. Gen. of Californians bones and muscles—Ralph Rose, a young lawyer, and one of the most dogged athletes in a fine team.

Rose weighs over 17st. and, youngster though he is, carries 17in. biceps! Seven years ago he was an unknown schoolboy, and the most notable quality of his frame was its ungainliness. But he has worked incessantly at athletics since "play" seems the wrong word for his strenuous persistence, and he is now the perfectly symmetrical man, and said to have the world's shot-putting championship at his mercy. This is, if his sea-sickness and our "sticky" climate have not put him off his form.

Ralph Rose says that this is the way to become a winner on the athletic field:

Eat little meat.

Leave plenty alone.

Get plenty of sleep.

Breathe all the fresh air you can get.

If possible be born and bred on a farm.

Make up your mind what you're going to do.

Then

Work, work, work until you

Do it!

He has thrown the discus 130ft. He has put the shot 49ft 7in. Upon that record he hopes to improve. When he was a schoolboy he put the shot 45ft 6in at that time only 15in behind his country record.

After that feat the San Francisco papers celebrated the occasion with proportionate headlines and inquired of the Eastern States athletes what was going to happen to them when Ralph Rose grew up?

How has he done it? His father, Judge Rose, had sent the boy from his ranch to a school where the captains of the games saw potentialities in young Rose's long arms and legs. They said he should be able to find some use for limbs of the sort.

Ralph sawed logs jumping over high bars. He thought he also might learn to jump high with his limbs.

He jumped in a quiet corner of his father's ranch, taking no one into his confidence. And when he was taken with his school's team to the inter-collegiate sports he jumped his rivals out of the medal by clearing 5ft 10in.

Then he turned to the hammer and the shot—made his own hammers and shot out of old lead piping in a sand mould of his own.

His practice was again private and he was his own coach. He emerged to beat all the San Francisco athletes, then withdrew to the ranch and his tireless work.

Instant kept him on the right diet and kept him from overtraining. He was only eighteen, and there was no need to hurry. Later his father sent him to Michigan State to study law, and there Ralph broke George Gray's shot-putting record and won the shot, discus, and hammer events in the Western inter-collegiate championships. And at St. Louis, though he had never seriously taken to the discus, he tied with Martin Sheridan and broke a world's record.

Unfortunately, an imaginative writer labelled Rose by reporting that he was to be a prize fighter and battle with Jim Jeffries. The announcement he scoffed at, and his college back to the ranch, where his father was his law tutor.

Rose had now decided to stick to the shot and let the hammer go. He was beaten for the first time by Wesley Coe, but he had his revenge last year, defeating Coe and making a world's record. There is the career in brief of the young giant whom London will see at the Stadium next week. His fame has been achieved by the perseverance and pluck that are indispensable to big successes in all lines of life.

## SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

## LAST YEAR'S OUTPUT.

During last year, says the *Japan Times*, the Naval Arsenal constructed two battleships, one armoured cruiser, and one second class cruiser, while two despatch boats were built at the Mitsui Shipbuilding Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, and the Kawasaki Shipbuilding Dockyard, Kobe. Besides these the Naval Arsenal were occupied in the fitting of armament of the battleship *Satsuma* and the cruiser *Izumi*, both launched in 1913, as well as the repairs of the *Mikasa* and the warships captured in the late war. The Arsenal are at present building three destroyers and two battleships each displacing 20,000 tons. The Mitsui Shipbuilding Dockyard is also constructing several ships, their tonnage aggregating 80,000 tons, while the Kawasaki Yard has ships in course of construction of 35,000 tons. The number and tonnage of the warships and merchant vessels built and launched during last year at the Arsenal and various private shipbuilding yards were as follows:—

Naval Arsenal.		Tonnage.
Kurama (armoured cruiser) ...	14,000	
Ibuki ...	14,800	
Aki (battleship) ...	19,000	
Tone (2nd-class cruiser) ...	4,500	
Total 4 ...	53,000	
Mitsui Shipbuilding Dockyard.		
Mogami (despatch boat) ...	1,350	
Matsukawa (destroyer) ...	380	
Tenryo Maru (Toryo Kisen str.) ...	13,500	
Chihō Maru ...	13,500	
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K. str.) ...	8,700	
Momiji (yacht) ...	189	
Total 6 ...	37,000	
Kawasaki Dockyard.		
Yodo (despatch boat) ...	1,350	
6 steamers ...	12,194	
6 Chinese gunboats ...	1,795	
2 Chinese torpedo boats ...	178	
Total 13 ...	17,517	
Otsuka Iron Works.		
4 steamers ...	3,048	
Tora Maru (oil tank vessel) ...	440	
Fuji Maru (big boat) ...	83	
Obishima Maru (big boat) ...	120	
Choshun Maru (steamer) ...	1,650	
Hogei Maru (whaler) ...	134	
1 rock breaking vessel ...	359	
6 ...	770	
Robbo Maru (fishing boat) ...	121	
Total 17 ...	6,727	
Isitakawajima Dockyard.		
Sanko Maru (fishing vessel) ...	917	
Chien Maru (fishing vessel) ...	200	
Benten Maru (sailing vessel) ...	47	
Total 6 ...	1,164	

Besides these Uraga Dock Company constructed the tug-boat "Akabono Maru" (43 tons) and another tug-boat, the "Anzuma Maru" (46 tons). In addition to these there were built altogether 100 vessels of every description and of various sizes at shipbuilding dockyards throughout the country, their total tonnage aggregating 11,355 tons.

## THE PROPOSED WESTERN CHINA RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes, the following to the *Bangkok Gazette*:—The railway linking Burma with Western China does not yet exist, but it is certainly not the fault of certain would-be advocates for the construction of a line of railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh who have not been slow in pointing out the advantages that must follow as a matter of course if a railway to Yunnan is built. The most recent literature on the subject from the pen of the supporters of the proposed railway urging on the responsible authorities the acceptance of the scheme and the early construction of a line, however preliminary, the object nevertheless strangely unconvincing in tone containing as it does glowing accounts of the advantages to be derived but avoiding, either intentionally or unintentionally, any consideration of the almost insurmountable difficulties to be faced. Though the subject is a thorny one, the fact that this scheme has received some attention in Parliament lends weight and additional interest to a discussion of the relative merits and demerits of the proposed railway. It is admittedly true that the trans-frontier trade of Burma with Western China has been steadily on the increase for some years now and it is contended that nothing would tend so much to develop the trade between these two countries, a trade which is said to be still in its incipient stage, and to pour into Burma the untold wealth of China, as a line of railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh and thence to Talifu in West Yunnan. The question of such a very expensive undertaking as the construction of the proposed line to Western China is naturally fraught with grave drawbacks and it is the intention in this article to consider the project in all its bearings and thus present material to form an intelligent view of the situation.

It is not necessary to trace the history of the various endeavours suggested and made to open up South West China to trade and its commerce, knowledge that both England and France had formerly a common objective in view, viz., Yunnanfu and the country drained by the Yang-tse-kiang, and in the race to attain this end we have to admit that we have beaten and badly beaten by the French. Two possible means of approach were open to us, one from Bhamo to Tengyueh, and the other from Mandalay to the Kunlun Ferry on the Salween. France possessed a fairly practicable route from Hanoi on the Red River to the tableland of Mong Hsa and thence to Yunnanfu. The distance from Hanoi to Mong Hsa is about 275 miles and from the latter place to Yunnanfu 151 miles or a total distance 426 miles from the interior to the coast. Of the routes open to us the Lashio railway scheme is a matter of history, while the length of the line under discussion would be about 385 miles, the section from Bhamo to Tengyueh being 121 miles and that to Talifu further 263 miles. Bhamo is 70 miles from Kathu the nearest railway station in Burma and thence to Yunnanfu is approximately 675 miles. From Bhamo, so that in all 1060 miles between Talifu and Bhamo, but the distance from Talifu to Yunnanfu is about 100 miles, the distance from the railway to Yunnanfu is some 1,160 miles from the regions to be tapped by the railway to Yunnan. According to the proposals of the engineers engaged on the survey of the project the construction of a main-gate line on the navigable waters of the Irrawaddy is said to be practicable with a ruling gradient of 1 in 40 between Bhamo and Talifu and 1 in 25 from the latter place to Talifu as the line would traverse a difficult country rugged and mountainous by nature. The route decided on by the French, on the other hand, follows the natural slope and trend of the configuration of the country south-east of Yunnan and is hence naturally more accessible. So much as regards the general physical aspects of the trade to be traversed by the railway.

The next aspect to be considered is the resources of the provinces which the proposed railway is required to tap. To consider first Yunnan in the west of which the railway from Bhamo would terminate, it is perhaps well-known that the northern and western portions of this province consist mainly of wind-swept tablelands, traversed by great mountain ranges running north and south with deep valleys between, where but little is grown except perhaps a single annual crop of Indian corn and a little irrigated paddy in the valleys. Yunnan is no doubt largely produced but this article would not figure to any extent in the trade on account of the prohibition of its transport into Burma by the Government of India. Furthermore Yunnan does not possess any currency and payment in bullion would operate adversely against the exchange of commodities. This province does not and cannot produce anything which would become staple articles of export and it is difficult to imagine what we are to get in exchange for the articles imported into Yunnan from Burma. There does not seem to exist much probability of a sufficiently reciprocal trade between these two countries and if we are to calculate on the traffic of goods mainly between Bhamo and Yunnan the railway would not pay its own maintenance and upkeep much less pay any dividends. On the north-east of Yunnan and adjoining it is the rich and populous province of Szechuan with its commercial metropolis Chung-King, whence a not inconsiderable amount of trade may certainly be calculated to pass into Burma. But if we assume that the sea-board would be an important factor in deciding the final direction in which the trade of the province would find a natural outlet, then we cannot expect to divert the trade towards Burma to any considerable extent for Chung-King sitsuate on the Yang-tse-kiang would continue as of old to pour its goods to the seaboard via Hankow and Shanghai. The Yang-tse-kiang, navigable for 1750 miles to Suifu for small boats of 80 or 70 tons; and for an additional 300 miles to Kiating for ordinary country craft, has hitherto served as the natural trade outlet for Szechuan products and it is impossible to conceive how the construction of the proposed railway would tend to divert the trade from the direction of Hankow and Shanghai. If any tendency ever existed for the diversion of the trade towards Burma, this is now reduced in view of the fact that the French line if not already existing, will very shortly reach to beyond Moungs and will in consequence prove a very formidable rival.

Lastly as to whether the railway to Talifu would pay, the question of the cost of construction is the first consideration. The cost of building a railway from Bhamo to Talifu via Tengyueh is to be propelled by steam power is estimated at about Rs. 721 lakhs with a working capital of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the working capital of Rs. 70 lakhs is raised in the open market at 4 per cent with a currency of 50 years, the annual gross receipts of the railway must not be less than Rs. 6 lakhs in order to cover working expenses, pay the annual interest and provide a surplus for the sinking fund. The total annual value of the trade at present with Western China scarcely exceeds Rs. 85,00,000 and the principal articles of the trade consist in imports of certain like stock, hides of cattle, opium, opium and raw silk and

exports of Indian twist and yarn and European piece goods, raw cotton, salt and jade-stones. And if the railway is to pay its way the trade should certainly increase by about a hundred fold before this is possible. But is such an expansion possible? Another important factor that does not seem to have received consideration in connection with the Bhamo-Talifu or Talifu-Railway project is the linking of the proposed line with the existing Burma Railway system by the construction of a branch line from possibly Kathu to Bhamo and unless this is done the proposed railway when built would be shorn of the little utility it might otherwise serve. Burma is very greatly in need of practical railway communications and whether the expensive Yunnan project should ever enter the realm of practical politics is doubtful. What we really require in order to improve the trade with Western China are good roads and this object would better be secured by the improvement of existing trade routes than by considering any impossible scheme for direct railway communication to Western China.

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1906.

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## LIFE STORY OF THE OIL KING.

## MR. ROCKEFELLER PREPARING HIS REMINISCENCES.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, has written and revised "Some Reminiscences," which will undoubtedly prove of world-wide interest. They will be published in October, and says the *New York correspondent of the Telegraph*, describe not only the story of his life, but discuss certain business topics which have lately received profound attention.

In writing them, Mr. Rockefeller says he has yielded to his family and friends.

Some say that the reminiscences will be a sort of apology for his life, written to pacify people whose very criticism has been aroused by the Oil King's astonishing success in the business and financial markets of the world; but I am able to say, adds the correspondent, that this view is erroneous. Mr. Rockefeller does not accept the popular verdict that his riches have been achieved by the relentless and merciless crushing out of small rivals and the formation of trusts "more powerful even than the Government of the United States, in whose Senate the trusts have a majority of representatives."

On the contrary, he holds that the economic necessities of the time developed the modern trusts, and the disappearance of small dealers has benefited the world, because, as he maintains, the oil of which the Standard Company controls 50 per cent of the world's total supply, is cheaper now than it was previously, and is more generally distributed.

This view, however, is contested by Mr. Rockefeller's critics. He has claimed almost as much space on the public stage of America as Mr. Roosevelt.

Nevertheless, nobody knows much about his immediate ancestry. Americans would like to ascertain something about his father, a mystery which for years has been impenetrable. "We are, as some say, just an ordinary horse-doctor and peddler, or was he a licensed physician?"

Mr. Rockefeller will speak of his friends, of business and commercial problems, of his philanthropy of how to succeed, and so forth, and I am promised, from my knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller, that his writings will not lack pungency and wit.

Mr. Rockefeller in his old age is really what the English call "a good sport," who gives most of his leisure to golf and recreation.

Time has been lent to John D. Rockefeller, and in conversation he speaks without bitterness, and with benignity, of his detractors, who have denounced his methods and corporations with unparalleled venom.

They have represented him always as a sleek, oily, old scoundrel, daily engaged in robbing the poor and needy, and spending much of his time either in exorbitant collars in which to avoid bailiffs' servers at his country house, or preparing plans to "square the assessors of personal taxes" in New York.

These, alas! are the evils and penalties of greatness in the United States, where lawless exist, but are not enforced.

In a very substantial sense Mr. Rockefeller is a typical American multi-millionaire, not extravagant upon himself, but a benefactor of education and hospitals.

His friends say that he will not compete with Mr. Carnegie as regards libraries, but has already entirely eclipsed the Steel King in endowing universities and hospitals.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ibbert & Co.'s Prices Goods Report states that the Market is still very quiet, but there is perhaps more disposition to buy for the River Ports, and dealers are hopeful of seeing more doing as the hot weather draws to a close. When offers are made for goods ex godown, they are as a rule at very low rates, in many kinds of fancy goods it is very difficult to find out what prices are being taken by sellers who have orders to place always profess that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at the rate of 9 million yards a month, seeing that many of them can hardly bring anything like the prices which were obtained for goods which are not in over supply. There must be a fair proportion of the new supplies coming forward to a market which has orders that they can buy on credit, but at very low basis. It is surprising that supplies of dyed goods continue to be brought forward at







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 PURE POT STILL.  
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A purely Vegetable Evacu-  
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most agreeable  
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It is perfectly  
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Sole in Bottles  
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French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. The pills have been recommended by some of the most eminent physicians, and all Chemists and Druggists sell them on the same scale. At all Chemists and Druggists.

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**A SAFE REMEDY**  
**FOR ALL**  
**SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE**

If you suffer from any disease due to an impurity of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Omark's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtably because this wonderful remedy does what other remedies do—it CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER  
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCURFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD-POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN AND BLOOD	and
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, for it removes the cause from the Blood and

**NOTE.**—This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of infants. It is from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors have no hesitation in stating that it cures thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by its use.

**TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**—I have been afflicted for many years with a blood disease, and have tried many different remedies, but without any permanent benefit. I have even for several months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy after the eighth bottle I was quite well again. I can accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful "Clarke's Blood Mixture."—J. M. HARRIS, 1893.

**Prepared by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.**

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE**

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

**FASHIONS AND FANCIES.**  
**ELABORATE BATHING GOWNS.**

Bathing crowns, like all other articles of dress, become more and more elaborate with every season. Among the new patterns for this year are those made with pointed dollars of white serge, either braided or trimmed with crossings of braid, blue or white. These collars look very dainty before they enter the water but have to be fastened down at the back and at the points in front, or they would encumber the bather by flapping all about the head. Another little longer than the others was last year, and have now a substantial double line of white braid and trimming of the same description down the front which fastens with five or six large serge-covered buttons. The sleeves are always short. Very elaborate indeed is a serge gown with white cloth collar edged with pale blue silk, much braided and fastened with large buttons. The epaulette sleeve is cut away on the outer side of the arm. The changes are rung in blue serge, black serge, red serge, and viyella, which is rapidly taking the place of serge for bathing gowns, and which is much softer, it does not wring, and more ready to be fastened in any one more novel and effective device than the long red serge has a tunic reaching almost to the knees, and is trimmed with white braid down the fronts, round the edge of the tunic, outlining the square collar, made with short kimono sleeves.

**SILK AND ALPACA.**  
Alpaca has recently come to the front as a material for a bathing gown, suitable owing to its wiriness. One of these in black is braided in a scroll design in narrow white braid, and has a cross-over front with a rather wide band of white military braid as sash. The tunic is ordered with a design of a similar character to that on the top of the gown. Black silk is much liked by some bathers. It is, of course, more expensive, but it has a stiffness of texture that commends it to those who dislike to be hampered by a more clinging material. A very handsome black silk bathing costume has a long tunic trimmed with several rows of black braid set apart at equal intervals. The bodice is full in front, the folds being gathered into a band of black plush round the shoulders, above a dainty little chemise to in white cloth and braid. The short sleeves are pulled and gathered into a band which fits round the arm. Brown is coming up as a bathing gown colour. One of these is in a foule material, very soft but strong. The trimmings are embroideries in cashmere and brown, and the manner in which the tunic is cut gives it a very graceful appearance. The embroideries outline the sleeves and are carried round the edge of the tunic.

**THE COMBINATION CROWN.**  
Some of the best bathers prefer the princess to the tunic shape. They think that the latter is too hampering for swimming in. This princess shape is the same as that seen at the Bath Club on ladies days, and consists simply of a well-cut, closely fitting black or dark blue gown, with no sleeves, and cut away round the neck. A very effective bathing costume for those whose sole idea is to display their gay get-up for the beach, is in Nettie blue hopsack, plaited into a narrow, low compound of rows of white braid and goring the shoulders in straight lines. These pleats are long enough to reach the knees, where they are finished with several lines of narrow white braid. A white braid sash confines them at the waist. The short sleeves are trimmed to match the yoke.

**HEADGEAR FOR THE FASH.**  
With bathing caps, as with bathing gowns, one must differentiate between the real bathers and merely the fæceses. The former is careful to carry her hair from contact with the salt water, except to be ruinous to even the most abundant of tresses. The latter, on the contrary, wears her hair well exposed to the sea breeze in a manner too equivoical to have any affinity with dipping or even floating. One of the latter is made of tartan silk, very much fringed but all over the head, and fastening at the side with wide, equivoical bows in dark blue, matching the costume. Another is waterproofed tartan silk, gathering in a rather close band, which is worn above the pulled-out hair. On each side a very fully rosette of dark blue ribbon makes a very becoming headgear. With the black silk - bathing gowns described above there is a black silk cap to match. This is trimmed with as much elaboration as a morning hat, with the exception that all the bows, rosettes and bows are of ribbon. It is supposed to be waterproof. A pretty little, light shape rather resembles a glorified bathing cap, such as small girls wear. It is in a pattern of any colour, has a great little ruche of braid surrounding the front, and has alicia bows on either side above the ears. It is tied on with narrow braid.

**A TELLING COSTUME.**  
Worn with a combination bathing gown--by which is meant one fitting the figure and skirtless--is a cap in red and pink tartan made large enough to cover in the whole of the hair and fastening with a large tied bow in front. This has a very smart appearance, even when the hair is all hidden away. The combination gown has rows of braid down either sides. Commended for swimming in, it gives perfect freedom to the neck, the arms, and the legs above the knees. Some of these

The pignoirs are in every possible material and form. Some of them are Turkish towelling, thus which there could be no more useful or business like material. Some of these have hoods attached, gathered up with a running string. Others are in serge to match the costumes themselves. A rather becoming one is in striped Turkish towelling, red and deep cream-colour. It is made with long-sleeves and a very deep collar, and is fastened in front with a row of small tassels. A woman always bathes in a pignoir, and goes to bed with it. It is usually, has a bathing cloak to match. It is drawn cut away round the neck, has long wide sleeves, and is trimmed all round the outline with three graduated rows of white braid.

**BATHING HATS: A WARNING.**  
Those who are careful about their complexions wear bathing hats, sometimes instead of, sometimes in addition to, the waterproof cap. It is difficult to take a good dip while wearing a bathing cap, and it is often done in an unpleasant manner, and those who meditate a real bath must beware of putting any colour as trimming on these hats, it being apt to run down the face and stain the neck and streaks. Some of our bathers wear stitched cotton hats, white or cream-colour, and tied on with white ribbon strings. Really, hair is the problem with regard to sea-bathing, and the besting hair is to be discarded. The effect of salt water is still to be discussed.

**WHAT SHOES TO WEAR.**  
In the same way it is rather difficult to know what are the best shoes to wear when bathing. The dreadful variety supplied sometimes by the machine-owners, made from a kind of plaited straw, are cruel things for the feet. The white linen sandals are better, and a pair of all Elastic sole shoes of one's own best is all that is required. These shoes must be carefully managed, and prevent the wearer from losing her shoes in the water. **X. AND Z. in the Globe.**

## THE DANGER OF SLEEPING ON DECK

## A SHIP PURSER'S STORY.

"After sleeping one night on the deck of the steamer on which I then was, Pariser was able to get some sleep in the lower part of the back, and after a few days I was able to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me some months later I felt just a miserable wretch." Such was the substance of an interesting personal experience related by Mr. Thomas Martin Nicholson, a relieving Purser in the British Indian fleet, the other day. Here are the details.

"The cause of these terrible pains in the back was a cold which I caught that night on deck, and which I was unable to cure. A doctor diagnosed my trouble as Lumbago, but subsequently I found that the mischief was in the kidneys. I began to pass blood, and this was so severe as to cause me alarm. Whenever I sat down in or got up from a chair there were severe ripping or shooting pains in my back. At the same time my appetite dwindled away to nothing, I had horrible headaches; it was impossible to get proper sleep at night because of the pains in my back. My eyes, too, began to give me trouble, and I had to read with a lamp-light. There were dark rings under my eyes, I became exceedingly irritable and downhearted, all I desired was rest, to get some ease for my ever-aching back.

"Well, when I landed in Bombay at the end of the voyage I was looking very poorly. My mother noticed it directly she saw me and my friends wanted to know what was the cause of my miserable and unhealthy appearance. In fact it was because of my friends' advice. When I was I was recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He said he thought they were just the medicine I needed to put me right. "I gave Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and right thankful I am that I did so, for I found a change for the better in my condition almost at once. The passing of blood ceased, the pains diminished, my appetite improved, my spirits revived. I began to feel my old interest in sports returning. I was able to do all the work of these Pills to me was no need for me as I was cured of all the symptoms of my complaint."

"Since then I have felt in perfect condition, am a keen hockey player, take an active interest in dancing and whatever other recreations are going." It gives me pleasure to permit the publication of this testimony. In fact, on my recommendation several of my friends have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and have been much benefited by them. I can also add that the temporary eye weakness—caused, doubtless by the kidney trouble—passed away, and I can now read either by day-light or lamp-light with perfect ease."

It was by building up his system and by giving him a fresh supply of good rich red blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enabled John to obtain health and strength and in the same way to restore the blood—these Pills are constantly curing liver complaint, indigestion, headaches, malaria, rheumatism, sciatica, debility, a nervous breakdown, paralysis, beri-beri, eczema, boils and skin disorders generally, and the after-effects of fevers, dysentery and chills. As a remedy for the ailments which afflict ladies between youth and middle-age they are world-famous. Old-fashioned weak shops where medicines are obtained, also direct from Dr. J. C. Williams, Medicine Co., Singapore, 6 bottles for \$3 or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post-free. It must be added that when not at sea, Mr. Nicholson resides at the Adelphi Hotel, Clara Road, Bombay.

# SEDITION IN INDIA.

THE SENTENCE ON TILAK

The judge, in passing sentence on the Tilak case said: "Ba Gangadhar Tilak, it is my painful duty now to pass sentence upon you. I cannot tell you how painful it is to me to see you in this position. You are a man of undoubted talents and great power and influence. Those talents and that influence, if used for the good of your country, could have been instrumental in bringing about a great deal of happiness for those very people whose cause you espouse. Ten years ago you were convicted and the Government dealt leniently with you then and the Crown dealt still more leniently with you here. After you had undergone such lenient imprisonment for one year and six months the sentence was remitted upon conditions which you accepted as to your future writings. It seems to me that it must be a diseased mind that could say that the articles which you have written are legitimate weapons in political agitation. They are nothing with sedition. They breathe violence. They speak of war, of approval, and the cowardly and treacherous act of committing such articles to print not only seems to me with your approval but you all the advent of the bomb in India as if something had come to India for its good. As I said it can only be a diseased and perverted mind that can think that bombs are legitimate instruments in political agitation, and it would be a diseased mind that could ever have thought that the articles you wrote were articles that could have been legitimately used by a man who is a member of the ruling class who has not disappeared or disappeared ten years ago and these articles were deliberately and defiantly written week by week, not, as you say, on the spur of the moment but a fortnight after that cruel and cowardly outrage had been committed upon five innocent women. You wrote about bombs as if they were legitimate instruments in political agitation. Such journalism is a source to the country. I feel much sorrow in sentencing you, I have considered most anxiously in the case of you of committing being returned against you what sentence I should pass upon you and I have decided to pass a sentence which I consider will be stigmatised as what is called misplaced leniency. I do not think I can pass consistently with my duty and conscientiously with the officer of which you have been found guilty a lighter sentence than I am going to give you and I think for a man in your position and circumstances that sentence will be a stigma upon you for the ends of justice. You are liable to be transported for life after the first charge. I have considered whether to sentence you to transportation or imprisonment. Having regard to your age and circumstances I think it is most desirable in the interests of peace and order and in the interest of the country which you profess to love that you should be out of it for some time. Under section 241-A you are entitled to pass sentence of transportation for life or any shorter period and I pass a sentence of transportation for life. You are liable to the first two charges and the sentences to run consecutively. You will thus have six years' transportation. On the third charge which is punishable not by transportation but by fine or imprisonment I do not think I will add to your troubles any additional period of imprisonment. I therefore fine you one thousand rupees and I direct that with reference to the third charge the accused be discharged.

Commending upon the case the Allahabad Pioneer says the sentence is a heavy one for a man of fifty years of age but by no means too severe.

## THE DALAI LAMA

The Governor of Shensi has reported to the Peking Government about the daily proceedings of the Dalai Lama at the Wutaishan mountain, According to H. Pao, Foreign Editor of the Chief Pontiff of Tibet is behaving himself in a very haughty and disrespectful manner towards the local Chinese officials; for, in addition to the supply of his own and his numerous followers' daily food and other requisites at the expense of the Chinese Government, the Dalai Lama demands money and gifts from them under threats. Moreover, he regards himself as so much superior to the ordinary run of human beings that he could not bring himself to show much courtesy even to Mr. W. Rockhill, the United States Minister to China, who paid him a visit during his recent tour to Shensi, in company with the Governor of the German Legation at Peking. The latter was specially sent to the Wutaishan by Baron Rex to present a photograph of the German Emperor to the Dalai Lama. The insatiable habits of the Buddhist Pontiff's retinue are also a cause for anxiety, and their prolonged stay threatens to ruin the famous temple on the Wutaishan. Meantime the Dalai Lama's reluctance to come to Peking has not been overcome. Prince Ching and H.E. Yuan Shih-kai have instructed Government to Pao to assure him that the Chinese Government will accord him such courtesy and dignity as will accord with his position during his sojourn in Peking and that it has not the slightest intention of doing him any harm. The only thing China wants is, to confer with him in person about the reorganization of Tibet, so as to introduce Western reforms there for the benefit of both China and the vassal State. But so far no satisfactory answer has been received from the Dalai Lama.

Meanwhile Mongolian Princes, nobles and others are regarding the Wutaishan as a holy place on account of the presence of the Dalai Lama and are going on pilgrimages to him at great expense, for the Tibetan followers will not allow them to approach the Chief Pontiff himself on monetary gifts, while the Dalai Lama himself also demands presents or gifts in money and articles from these devotees.—N. C. Daily News.

### CHURCH SERVICES.

**St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong.** Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.).  
Mittins (11 a.m.) Responses; Ferial; Psalms;  
Kern, Jones in B fast; Psalms, 10th morning; A  
Dean, Russell, Jones and Fry; Benedictus, Trout-  
beck. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie,  
Stainer in E flat; Hymns, 201, 184 and 160.  
Evenings (5.45 p.m.) Response; Ferial; Psalms;  
16th evening; Magnificat, Woodward in D; Nunc-  
Dimittis, Barby in E; Hymns, 200, 163 and 27.  
Preacher, Rev. C. E. Thompson, B.A.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road, Minister:—  
Rev. C. H. Hocking. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymns,  
43, 546 and 1227; Psalm 10; (Kümmertner); Andrew,  
"What are these?" (Stainer). 6 p.m. Worship,  
Hymns 148, 172, 236 and 617; Psalm 100.  
At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow,  
the Holy Communion will be administered at the  
close of the Evening Service. Morning Prayer  
and Sermon at 11 a.m. (attended, weather permit-  
ting, by the Church parade party of "B" Com-  
pany, Middlesex Regiment). Evening Prayer  
and Sermon at 6 p.m. Offerings in aid of the  
Church Maintenance Fund, (which is in d. bt to  
the Treasurer).

St. Andrew's, Kowloon. (Robinson Road, near British School.) Sunday:—Holy Communion 1st and 8th Sundays in month at noon; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 3 a.m.; 8rd Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 8 p.m. Wednesday:—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 8 p.m.; Congregational practices of hymns, &c. at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Service. Appropriated seatings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services, and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily, except on Good Friday, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic), Mass, Benediction and sermon in English, at 10 a.m.

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VELVET

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Removes  
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KEEPS THE SKIN  
SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE  
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING  
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CURRIES, GAME, POULTRY & SALADS.**

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Original & Genuine  
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By Royal Warrant to  
H.M. THE KING.



**SAINT-RAPHAEL**

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**  
*Very palatable.*

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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**CLETEAS** is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Gold Seal Brand  
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1963. -83

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**SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES**

Efficient because absolutely pure.  
No oil. No made of gelatine.  
In all directions. All chemists.

**Insist on SAVARESSE'S**



## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
**AMERICA**, German str., 3,351, Dohat, 14th Aug.  
 —Hamburg 27th June, and Singapore 8th Aug.  
**General**—Hamburg-America Line.  
**CYCLOPS**, British str., 5,747, H. O. Harris, 14th Aug.  
 —Kobe 9th August, General—  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
**FOOKSANG**, British str., 1,987, G. A. Mitchell, 14th Aug.  
 —Calcutta and Singapore 7th Aug.  
**General**—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**GILBERT**, French str., 558, Donorino, 13th Aug.  
 —K. O. War and Macao 13th Aug.  
**General**—Chinese.  
**ILDIS**, German gunboat, 1,006, Rosh, 14th Aug.  
 —Shanghai 10th August.  
**KWANGTAE**, Chinese str., 14th Aug.—Canton.  
**SIMONGAN**, Dutch str., 1,300, H. Voss, 14th Aug.  
 —Samarang 3rd August, Sugar—Chinese.  
**SINGAN**, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 14th Aug.  
 —Haiphong Aug. 11th, and Hoibow 15th, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
**TAMING**, British str., 1,241, A. Somerville, 14th Aug.  
 —Manila 11th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

**CLEARANCES**  
**AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.**  
 14th August.  
**Amigo**, German str., for Hoibow.  
**Choupa**, German str., for Swatow.  
**Jessie**, British str., for Shanghai.  
**Johanne**, German str., for Haiphong.  
**Manchu**, German str., for Bangkok.  
**Wubi**, British str., for Manila.

**DEPARTURES.**  
 14th August.  
**ANGHIN**, German str., for Bangkok.  
**FAUSANG**, British str., for Saigon.  
**HUICHOW**, British str., for Swatow.  
**KUTSANG**, British str., for Singapore.  
**LOONGSANG**, British str., for Manila.  
**NANSANG**, British str., for Swatow.  
**PAISANG**, British str., for Shanghai.  
**SEANG**, German str., for Canton.  
**SHANG**, British str., for Canton.  
**STANDARD**, German str., for Saigon.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
 The British str. *Cyclops* reports: Leaving Kobe (Inland Sea), overcast and heavy rain, variable winds, fine and clear throughout from Moji.  
 The British str. *Fooksang* reports: Encountered light variable winds and moderate sea, also heavy rain fall on the 12th inst.  
 The Dutch str. *Singagan* reports: Moderate monsoon and fine clear weather throughout the passage.

**VESSELS IN DOCK.**  
 August 14th.  
**ABERNETHY DOCKS**—*Heiohwa*, *Courfield*, *Crawley*, *Labang*, *Amara*, *H.M.S. Whiting*, *Jutopole*, *H.M.S. Scudipper*, *Barva*, *Aphrodite*, *U.S.S. Sigsbee*.  
**COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS**—*Vendula*, *Pechonias*, *Peria*.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
 For SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
 Calling at Port Darwin, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

## THE Steamship

**"EASTERN."**  
 Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 20th August, at Noon.  
 This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
 The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
 A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
 N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 30th July, 1908. 1138  
**DAMPSCHEIFFE, RHEDEER, "UNION" ADTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.**  
 For BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
 (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

## THE Steamship

**"ALBENGA."**  
 Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched for the above Port on the 24th August.  
 For Freight, apply to  
**CARLOWITZ & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1908. 1114.

## AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

**STEAM FOR**  
**PIRE AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).**  
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.  
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRASIS to PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

## THE Company's Steamship

**"SILESTIA."**  
 Capt. Radonich, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 22nd August, P.M.  
 This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
 For information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
**SANDER, WIELER & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 12th August, 1908. 1093

## THE Steamship

**"PLINTSHIRE."**  
 Capt. G. G. Candy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1908.  
 Surgeon and Stewardess carried.  
 For Freight and Passage, apply to  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,**  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 12th August, 1908. 1093

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 'k', nearest Hongkong 'h' midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 'm', and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf 'k.w.' together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & NO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA BRUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELTA	Brit. str.	1 m.	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. G. Candy, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	STYRIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. G. Gregory, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst.
LONDON, HAVRE & ANTWERP	GLENROY	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Darke	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SOPERNIK	Ger. str.	1 m.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About Middle of Sept.
DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
HAVRE, DUNKERQUE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	AMERICA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Doinat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th October.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	SILESIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 18th October.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL...	ARMAND BEHIC	Fr. str.	1 m.	Guionnet	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 18th inst. at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	H. Petersen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept. at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. J. G. Parsons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept. at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	CATHAY	Ger. str.	1 m.	Peter	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of September.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	FLAVONIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	O. F. H. Luitpold	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th September.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	P. R. LUITPOLD	Am. str.	1 m.	Radonich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 22nd inst. P.M.
TRIESTE &c. VIA SINGAPORE &c.	INDRAMATO	Am. str.	1 m.	Lorenzen	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 19th September.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL...	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	1 m.	Lorenzen	CARLOWITZ & Co.	On 20th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Yagi	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	LENNOX	Brit. str.	1 m.	Cowley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 14th Sept. at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH. &c.	KUMERIC	Am. str.	1 m.	MoArthur	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eddy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA PORT DARWIN	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Homma	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 2nd Sept. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. Minson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Sept. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MANUKU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept. at 5 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Wm. Bainbridge	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct. at Noon.
VLADIVOSTOK	LITOMIA	Rus. str.	1 m.	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	End of August.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	IKURA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Pender	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	F. Mooney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Sept. at Noon.
JAPAN	THIRANAS	Fr. str.	1 m.	H. G. Walker	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
CHINGWANGTAO, JAPAN, AMERICA &c.	QUESSANT	Fr. str.	1 m.	Doinat	P. NALIN	On 20th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	M. Coatsworth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Tomorrow.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Verron	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	AMERICA	Ger. str.	1 m.	B. Bednarz	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	About 17th inst.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	R. A. Peters	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	AUSTRALIAN	Fr. str.	1 m.	M. Nemoto	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	VORWARTS	Am. str.	1 m.	E. Malchow	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	SHANSI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Hase	MELCHERS & Co.	On 20th inst. at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. Mook	MELCHERS & Co.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	MAIYA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Phillips	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	BUJUN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	P. de Brown	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	CATHAY	Ger. str.	1 m.	Ijishi	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	P. E. FETTERDICH	Ger. str.	1 m.	I. Faturai	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 15th inst. at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	1 m.	R. Almond	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	TAKABAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	DOUGLAS LAFLEIGH & Co.	On 18th inst. at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	KOBE	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Meyrick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst. at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	TOHMAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	SHOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	DAIWIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. Semhill	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	KAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Arakawa	MELCHERS & Co.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. J. Bull	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	RUBY	Brit. str.	1 m.	Jurissace	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	ARCONIA	Rus. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	KUNSAO	Brit. str.	1 m.			
YOKOHAMA & SHANGHAI	TIJIKWONG	Dut. str.	1 m.			

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

TO	STAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	Wedday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITELFRIEDRICH"	About Wed. day, 25th August.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 10th Sept. at 5 P.M.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of September.

For further Particulars apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.**  
 Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

**LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.**  
 THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF 72 days across the Pacific to the "EMPIRE LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.  
 12 DAYS TO CHINA & VANCOUVER.  
 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS (Subject to Alteration).	TO	ARRIVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPIRE OF INDIA" 6,000	SATURDAY	15th Aug.	5th Sept.
"EMPIRE OF JAPAN" 6,000	FRIDAY	11th Sept.	28th Sept.
"LENNOX" 3,700	FRIDAY	11th Sept.	10th Oct.
"EMPIRE OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY	26th Sept.	17th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,168	SATURDAY	3rd Oct.	27th Oct.
"EMPIRE OF INDIA" 6,000	SATURDAY	17th Oct.	7th Nov.

\* S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.

\* "EMPIRE" Fishers will depart from Vancouver on SATURDAY, the 12th Oct.

THE QUEEN'S ROUTE TO CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, and PORT SAID.

Express, and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PAINTAL "EMPIRE" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canada, \$40.00; via Europe, \$42.00.

First Class rate to London includes cost of meals and berth in sleeping car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

For further information, apply to the General Agent for China, D. W. CRADDOCK, Corner Pender Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VORWARTS."

Captain Bodnar, will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. P.M.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908. 3

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA."

Captain B. W. H. Snow, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Macedonia," 10,500 tons, from Colombo.

Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and to London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to London, &c., other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the s.s. "M.S. 'Calcutta'."

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908. 1

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, HAVRE AND ANTWERP

THE Steamship

"GLENROY."

Captain T. Darke, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 10th August.

For Freight apply to

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1908. 1173

## ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中十年十五

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE 3s CASH

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PRINTING

AND

BOOKBINDING

OF







## POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Australian, with the French mail of the 17th July, left Saigon on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 17th instant, at daylight. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 13th June.

FROM	DATE
Shanghai, Chingwang...	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Chingwang...	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Hakata, Chingwang...	Saturday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao, Chingwang...	Saturday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)...  
Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail.  
Extra Postage 10 cents.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Malacca...	Saturday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Amoy...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Tientsin...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama...	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji...	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao...	Monday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Fookow and Shanghai...	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Hobow and Haiphong...	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok...	Tuesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, SO. INDIA via TUDICORIN...  
(Last Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in line or the first class mail will be included in this contract mail.)

Swatow, Amoy and Fookow...	Thursday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao...	Thursday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Shimoda, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Tientsin and Amoy...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin...	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama...	Friday, 19th, 1.00 A.M.
Macao...	Friday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila...	Friday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay...	Friday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.

EUROPE, SO. INDIA via TUDICORIN...  
(Last Letters 1.00 to 1.15 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, MANILA and SAN FRANCISCO...

## DOCTORS &amp; ANALYSTS

TESTIFY TO THE GREAT HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES OF OUR

## DIAMOND BRAND AMOROSO SHERRY.

PER DOZEN BOTTLES ... \$18.00

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

## SHACKELL'S

## "SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

## SHACKELL EDWARDS &amp; CO. LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1788.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## VESSELS EXPECTED:

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
The M.M. str. *Kumagata* with the French mail of the 15th inst. left Saigon on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 17th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 13th June.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
The Indo-China str. *Kumagata* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., and may be expected here on or about 18th inst.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
The P.M. str. *Korea* sailed from Yokohama on the 10th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

**THE GERMAN MAIL.**  
The I.G.M. str. *Maria* left Sydney on the 30th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 5th inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The M.M. cargo boat str. *Yunnan* from Amoy, Dunkeque, La Rochelle-Pallice, Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples, left Singapore on Sunday, the 9th inst. at 8 p.m., and will leave for Hongkong, Kobe, Shanghai, and Yokohama on the morning of the 13th inst., and may be expected here today.  
The str. *Glennary* left Singapore for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due here tomorrow.  
The str. *Glennary* left Singapore on the 12th inst., and is due here on or about the 18th inst.  
The str. *Glennary* left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on or about the 20th inst.  
The str. *Glennary* left Singapore on the 16th inst., and is due here on or about the 22nd inst.

TO-DAY.  
Grand Promenade Concert, at the Kowloon Cricket Club Ground, 9 p.m.

## COMMERCE

## EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	August 14th
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.94
Credit, at 4 months sight	1.94
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	1.94
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credit, at 4 months sight	224
ON GERMANY	
Bank Bills, on demand	161
Credit, at 4 months sight	161
ON NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	45
Credit, at 60 days sight	45
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI	
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Private, 30 days sight	74
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## THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

## DETAILS OF THE OPENING DAYS.

London, July 13th.

Bain interfered seriously to-day with the opening of the international Olympic games by the King at the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, and although it cleared before the hour set for the formal ceremony, the attendance fell far short of expectation. The seating capacity of the Stadium is upwards of 70,000, and while the covered stands containing seats were well filled, there were many vacant spaces, in fact, if it had not been for the colonial and American contingents which were there to cheer their respective countrymen, and the sections which were occupied, it would have been a small affair so far as attendance was concerned.

In some of the events, too, the contestants appeared affected by the adverse weather conditions, but in other events, particularly the 1500 metres race, in which the greatest interest centred, the men were up to their form, and during the afternoon the record for the distance was smashed. Melvin W. Sheppard, of the Irish American Athletic Club of New York, was the first to accomplish the trick, when, in the second heat, pressed hard by his team mate, J. H. Halstead, of the New York Athletic Club, he ran the distance in the splendid time of 4:05, just 2/5 of a second faster than that made by J. D. Lightbody, of University of Chicago, at the Olympic games at St. Louis in 1904. The two Americans in this heat beat a number of good men, including G. Butterfield, the English four-mile champion, who finished a bad third. J. H. Sullivan, of the Irish American A. C., and Lightbody, who were first and second respectively in the first heat of this event, took longer to cover the distance, but they were not expected, and doubtless could have done better if it had been necessary. Menard, of Canada, set out to make the place in the heat, but Lightbody went to the front in the stretch and seemed a likely winner until Sullivan with a fine burst of speed, passed him a few rods from the tape.

The best performance of the day was that of M. F. Hallows, Oxford. He is now thought to be the most serious rival in the final of this event, which will be run to-morrow. H. L. Coe, of the University of Chicago, made a strong bid for victory in the fourth heat, but he was unable to keep up with E. V. Loney, of England, although the time was not particularly brilliant. Coe finished second.

**1500 METRES (RUNNING).**  
The first heat of the 1500 metres race was won by J. F. Sullivan (Irish American A. C.), J. D. Lightbody (Chicago A. C.) was second; Meadows, of Canada, was third. Sullivan's time was 4:07 3/5. Lightbody ran this event in the Olympic games at St. Louis in 1904 in 4:05 2/5.

The second heat was won by Melvin Sheppard (Irish American A. C.), J. P. Halstead (New York A. C.) was second, Sheppard's time was 4:05 or 2/5 of a second inside the Olympic record, made by Lightbody at St. Louis in 1904. Butterfield, the four mile champion of England, was third in this heat.

The third heat was won by M. F. Hallows (United Kingdom). Loughran (California) was second, F. H. Riley of the Irish American A. C. did not finish. Time 4:03 2/5.

Hallows ran a great race in this heat, cutting a clean two seconds off the record. He is an Oxford Blue and a three mile runner.

The fourth heat was won by Loney, (United Kingdom). Time 4:03 2/5. L. Coe, of the University of Chicago, finished last.

In the fifth heat Tait (Canada) won easily. Time 4:01 1/5.

The sixth heat was won easily by J. E. Deakin (United Kingdom). Time 4:03 3/5.

H. A. Wilson (United Kingdom) won the seventh heat in 4:11 2/5, and F. Crawford (United Kingdom) won the eighth heat in 4:09 1/5.

**400 METRES (SWIMMING).**

The first heat of the 400 metres swimming event was won by Esterly (United Kingdom). L. A. Stores (Hungary) was second, and L. Budd Goodwin (New York A. C.) third. Time 5:48.

The second heat was won by Foster (United Kingdom). Time 5:44 4/5.

The third heat was easily won by Tartakover (Hungary).

The other event of the day was the four heat tandem bicycle race of 2,000 metres, and though some of the Americans were entered in this event none reached the start.

The chief events to-morrow are the hammer throwing, the final of the 1,500 metres run and the preliminary heats of the three mile run.

**TO PROTEST LONGBOAT.**  
The Americans have decided formally to protest against the eligibility of Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian runner, but if the committee should decide to allow him to run, they will abide by the decision so as not to interfere in any way with the success of the sports.

London, July 14th.—America and Great Britain captured most of the laurels to-day in the first real business day of Olympic sport. The honours were nearly even, for of the four events finished the United Kingdom and the United States each won two gold medals. Great Britain, however, took three silver medals, while America got only one. Canada, Australia, Great Britain and Belgium each obtained a bronze medal.

The Yankees had the hammer throw to themselves, and the performance of Jno. J. Flanagan, of the Irish-American Athletic Club, in breaking the Olympic record with the hammer, and the almost equally good record made by M. J. McGrath, of the New York Athletic Club, were eye-openers to the foreigners.

M. J. Sheppard, of the Irish American Athletic Club, however, did more spectacular work and aroused a greater amount of enthusiasm by crossing the tape ahead of his rivals in a dashing finish to the fifteen hundred metre run. This the Englishmen had counted on for Wilson or Hallows.

In the fancy diving the judges announced that Geo. W. Gaidzik, of the Chicago Athletic Association, had done the best work.

The British pedestrians had their own way in the 3,600 metre walk.

The twenty kilometre cycle race was the most competitive of the day. The eight riders were well matched in the last lap, and it was only in the final hundred yards that the fight was decided.

The first two heats of the three mile team race were interesting. The United Kingdom were pitted against Italy, Ireland and Germany in the first, and in the second the Americans met teams representing Sweden and France.

Great Britain had a walkover in the first heat, four members of her team keeping together throughout, running their opponents off their legs and coming under the wire elbow to elbow in slow time. The American competitors set a faster pace in their heat, but on seeing the finish the Frenchman, Rouin, shot ahead of the field, and the best the Americans could get was second and third places. The Canadians, who were expected to make a showing in this heat, failed to appear. The final will be contested to-morrow by the first men of each team.

The other interesting numbers on the programme to-day was the 600 yards bicycle race, of which there were 13 heats. Of this number the United Kingdom won 6, France 3, and Holland, Canada, United States, Africa, Germany and Belgium one each, while one heat was void because the time limit was exceeded.

The games were as bewildering to watch as a three-ring circus. At one time a dozen cyclists were wheeling along the outer edge of the oval, while 20 runners were racing on the inner path, just inside of it. Swimmers with bright coloured caps were splashing through the long tank, while on the grassward within members of the Danish and German gymnastic clubs arrayed in diving white uniforms, were performing spectacular feats on the horizontal and parallel bars and giving exhibitions of calisthenic drills. Judges, scorers, trainers, timers and rubbers of the many nationalities represented swarmed everywhere.

**SMALL ATTENDANCE.**  
The only disappointing feature of the exhibition was the crowd in attendance. The enormous stadium, which was built for the accommodation of 70,000 persons, at no time to-day held more than 10,000. There were great blocks of empty benches, and during the morning session there were only a few hundred people gathered through the great expense. Considering the English devotion to sports and the generally high standard of the public response to the appeal for \$50,000 by subscription, the small attendance is surprising. The weather to-day was discouraging to sport, it continually threatened to rain, and a few light showers did fall. Unless the attendance greatly increases, the Franco-British exposition, which built the stadium, and receives 70 per cent. of the receipts, will suffer a heavy loss.

The Irish athletes have expressed dissatisfaction because the Olympic committee has refused to permit them to enter a separate team on the ground that Ireland is not a nation, thereby compelling them to compete as a part of the British team.

Finland has her own delegation, which attracts much attention. The Finns were anxious to parade with the Finnish flag, but their request to be allowed to carry it was vetoed by the Russian officials. The Finnish contingent was the only one that appeared yesterday in the procession without a flag, as they would not display the Russian colours.

**THE LONGBOAT PROTEST.**  
The committee will consider the American protest against the eligibility of Longboat, the Canadian Indian runner, to-morrow, but it is believed they will table it, on the ground that it was not properly presented.

**RESULTS IN DETAIL.**  
The final of the 1,500 metre race was won by Sheppard (American); Wilson (United Kingdom) was second, and Hallows (United Kingdom) was third.

Sheppard's time was 4 minutes 3 2/5 seconds.

Sheppard lay back in the first stages of the race and let the others take the lead. He was fourth until the last stretch, and Wilson and Hallows were in the last string. As the men started to sprint up the back stretch of the final lap Wilson was in the lead. As they turned in the straight, Sheppard sprang the last 100 yards, and passing his opponents crossed the tape one yard and a half ahead of Wilson. Hallows was 5 yards behind Wilson, and Tait, of Canada, finished fourth. The runners held well together until the last 700 yards. There was great excitement over the finish.

**HAMMER THROW.**  
Walsh (Canada) won in the first section of the hammer throw with a throw of 136 feet 1 1/2 inches; Tait (America) was second with 151 feet 3 inches. Only the men who made the three best throws in all sections competed in the final.

In the second section, Nicholson (United Kingdom) made 157 feet 9 1/4 inches; Horv (America), 154 feet 1 1/4 inches; Eyle (United Kingdom), 152 feet 6 1/4 inches.

In the third section McGrath (America) threw 167 feet 11 inches, breaking the British record; Flanagan (America) threw 164 feet 2 1/2 inches; and Gillis (America) 149 feet 8 1/2 inches.

Walsh (Canada), McGrath and Flanagan (America) qualified for the final.

In the final Flanagan finished first with a throw of 170 feet, 4 1/2 inches, beating the Olympic record; McGrath was second with a throw of 167 feet 11 inches, and Walsh third with 159 feet, 11 1/2 inches.

**3,000 METRE WALK.**

G. E. Lerner (United Kingdom) easily won the first heat of the 3,500 metre walk in 15 minutes 32 seconds; H. E. Kerr (Australia) was second, and W. J. Palmer (United Kingdom) third. In this event the first three men each qualified for the final.

E. J. W. (United Kingdom) won the second heat in 15 minutes 17 1/5 seconds. In this heat Quinn (United Kingdom) finished second and Bothman (Sweden) third.

Goulding (Canada) was the third best in 15 minutes 45 seconds. Harrison (United Kingdom) was second, and Rowland (New Zealand) third.

The final was won by Lerner (United Kingdom). Webb (United Kingdom) was second, and Kerr (Australia) was third. The time of the winner was 14 minutes 55 seconds.

**20 KILOMETRE CYCLING.**

The first heat of the 20 kilometre cycle race was won by Meredith (United Kingdom) in 33 minutes 21 seconds.

C. B. Kingsbury (United Kingdom) won the second heat in 32 minutes 33 4/5 seconds.

The third heat was won by Weints (America); time, 33 minutes 39 seconds. Young (Canada) was second.

The fourth heat was won by Jones (United Kingdom); time, 32 minutes 31 seconds.

Cameron (America) was second.

The fifth heat was won by Hanson (Sweden); time, 34 minutes 53 3/5 seconds.

The sixth heat was won by Denny (United Kingdom) in 33 minutes 43 5/5 seconds.

The final was won by C. B. Kingsbury (United Kingdom). His time was 34 minutes 13 2/5 seconds. Jones (United Kingdom) was second, and Werbrouck (Belgium) was third.

**THE MILE TEAM RACE.**

The first heat of the three mile team race was won easily by the United Kingdom. Time, 15 minutes 53 4/5 seconds.

In the second heat one of France's men came in first. United States runners taking second and third. Canada did not compete in this heat. The other teams taking part were France and Sweden.

**FRANZ JOSEF WATER.**

The most palatable aperient water, certain and prompt in its action, producing no after-discomfort. Recognized as the safest general aperient, it is recommended by doctors especially for constipation, liver troubles, obesity, gout and rheumatism. Sold everywhere.

## THE CROWN COLONIES.

## FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBIT.

The Crown Colonies exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition, remarks a London paper, has proved itself one of the strongest attractions on the educational and commercial side of the great exposition. This is greatly due to the interesting way in which the products and manufactures of the Crown Colonies are displayed, but, in any case, the inherent interest is very considerable. In the Fiji section, for instance, the visitor's attention is immediately "held up" by a remarkable suit of armour, which inquiry shows was taken in a conflict between the natives of Gilbert Islands and the United States exploring expedition of 1833-34.

Sugar, which is the main product of Fiji, is shown in the form of the coconut, cotton, and other products, such as cocoa, coffee, spices, rubber, citrus, hemp, and rice are admirably displayed in specimen cases and in other ways. In the Southern Nigeria section no effort has been spared in securing a representative collection of material that affords the visitor a means not only of gauging the extraordinary productive capacity of the country, but also of understanding the native arts and crafts of to-day and of the past. Specimens of the cotton and the annual value of Fiji, which has multiplied itself five hundred times in six years, and which promises to prove the most effective rival to American supplies, may be noted. The exhibit in the Gambia section leave one in no doubt that the resources of that portion of Greater Britain are chiefly agricultural. Of these the groundnut—more generally known as the monkey-nut—which is exported to Mediterranean ports for the extraction of oil, accounts for more than four-fifths of the total exports. The trophy of the gold mine, which the natives have mined out of gold in the past seven years, will doubtless amply justify to many people the name of Gold Coast section, but notice will also be taken of the cocoa, rubber, palm oil, and timber which the Colony produces. The section devoted to the island of Mauritius, which although a British Crown Colony, is still governed by the Code Napoleon and other French laws, will prove interesting to English and French visitors alike. Sugar is, of course, the most valuable product of the island during the crop 1905-06 sixty sugar factories were in operation, and manufactured 179,394 tons. A word must be said for the exhibits of Cyprus, the Malay States, and Hongkong, not forgetting the beautiful collection of Maltese lace, together with filigree silver and woodwork at the Malta stall.

## MISS CORLASS' FAREWELL.

The following Calcutta note will be of interest to not a few readers in Hongkong:—  
Miss George Corliss, who has been delighting Calcutta audiences for the past four years, bid farewell to Calcutta on the night of the 20th instant, when she took a well deserved benefit. The piece selected was "The Merry Widow." No more convincing proof of Miss Corliss' popularity could have been afforded than by the house that assembled to witness her last performance here. The piece had been played the previous Saturday night in a packed house, and yet there was another similar audience on Monday night. During the second act she received eight large and beautiful bouquets, and was greeted with rounds of applause as she gracefully acknowledged the presentations. The singing and dancing of Miss Corliss was charming as ever and she was ably seconded by the rest of the company and the piece went with a breezy heartiness from start to finish. Before the curtain was finally rung down on the last act Miss Corliss appeared with all her floral tributes grouped around her and repeatedly waved farewell to the audience. No performer has a warmer place in the hearts of

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### AVERAGE MARKET PRICES

Aug. 8th, 1905

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Mei Lung Pa Yuk—Beef, sirloin & prime cut .....	lb.	1
Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef .....	"	1
Shiu Ngau Yok—Roast Beef .....	"	1
Ngau Lam—Breast of Beef .....	"	1
Tong Yuk—Beef for soup .....	"	1

牛肉	Ngau Yok Ch'ong—Sausages	"	2
牛腦	Ngau Nô—Bullock's Brains per set	"	2
	Ngau Lek—Beef Steak, Sirloin	"	2
	Ngau Lo—Bullock's Tongue, fresh	"	2
		each 5	
牛腩	Hâm Ngau Le—, corned	"	5
牛腰	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Heart	"	8
牛心	Ngau Sam—, Heart	" lb.	1
牛腰	Hâm Ngau Kin—Beef Hump,		
	salt	"	1

腰子	Ngau Iun—Bullock's Kidney ...	1
牛尾	Ngau Moi—Bullock's Tail ...	1
牛肝	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver ...	1b.
牛肚	Ngau T'ê—Bullock's Tripe,	
	undressed ..	
牛腰子	Ngau Taal 'Pau Kê—Calves,	
	head and Feet .....	set 1
羊腩	Yong Pai Kwat—Mutton Chop lb.	2
羊腩	Yong Pe—Leg of Mutton .....	2
羊腩	Yong Shau—Mutton Shoulder ..	2

心水	Yong Sam - Sheep's Heart ...	lb
羊腰	Yong Lu - Sheep's Kidneys ...	"
肝水	Yong Kon - Sheep's Liver ...	"
豬蹄	Ch Kik - Pig's Feet .....	"
豬腦	Ch Nò - Pig Brains .....	per set
豬肺	Ch Tsap - Pig's Fry .....	lb
豬頭	Chú Fáu - Pig's Heads .....	"
豬腰	Chú Lu - Pig's Kidney .....	pair
豬腩	Chú Pái Kwat - Pork Chop ...	"
豬心	Chú Sam - Pig's Heart .....	each

好鴨	One Teat—Smoking Pigs (to order) .....	12
滷牛生	Shang Ngau Yau—Beef Suet .....	12
滷牛生	Shang Yung Yau—Mutton Suet .....	12
牛牛	Ngau Tsai—Veal .....	12
黑牛	Ngau Lap Ch'ung—Beef Sausages .....	12
豬手	Ngau Lap Ch'ong—Veal .....	12
<b>FOURTH.</b>		
好雞	Kai Tsai—Chicken .....	12
鴨	Siu Kai—Capon .....	12

水鴨會	Sang Shuang Shōu Ap—Wild Duck,	
	Ap—Ducks .....	1b.
雞	Kai Tan—Hen's Eggs .....	do.
	Kai—Fowls, Canton .....	1b.
雞	Hoi Nām Kai—Fowls, Hainan .....	3
雞	Ngao—Geese .....	1
雞	Shōng Hoi Yā Ngao—Jessa, Wild,	
	Shanghai .....	pair
白	Pak Kop—Pigeons	Canton each
		Hokow .....

仔鳥	To Tsai - Hare .....	...
山鵲	Shan Kai - Pheasant .....	...
山鵲	Chai Ku - Partridge .....	each
藍花禾	Woa Fei Tsok - Rice Birds ...	doz
禾	So Ts'oi - Snipe .....	each
禾	Shai Ap - Teal .....	...
公雞	Foa Kai Kung - Turkeys, Cock lb.	...
大	Foa Kai Mo - Turkeys, Hen ...	...
FISH.		
魚	Kai Yui - Barbel .....	lb

鮑魚	Tam Shá Yá—Canton Fresh-water Fish .....	2
魚	Le Qá—Carp .....	2
魚	Ch'ok Yá—Cat Fish .....	2
魚	Maa Yá—Coddish .....	2
魚	Hai—Crabs .....	2
魚	Mak Yá—Cuttle Fish .....	1
魚	Shí Máng Yá—Dab .....	1
魚	Wong Mei Shan—Dace .....	1
魚	Tít To Shí—Dor Fish .....	1

	Tan Shai Sin—Eels, Fresh	2
	water	3
	Wong Saa—Eels, Yellow	3
鰻魚	T'in Kai—Frogs	3
斑石	Shak Pan—Garoupa	6
鰻鱗白	Pak Kap Yu—Gudgeon	1
	Tsao Pak Yu—Herrings	2
	Hailubut	2
鰻花黃	Wong Fa Yu—Labrus	2
鰻魚	Lung Ha—Lobsters	3

	Louch	.....	3
魚男	Chai Yü—Mullet	.....	2
魚王	Mong Yü—Monk Fish	.....	3
公生	Sing Hô—Oysters	.....	2
魚公	Kai Kung Yü—Parrot-Fish	.....	1
鰱魚	Tau Lo—Perch	.....	1
子魚	Hau Tze Yü—Pike	.....	1
花	Fa Po Tung—Plaice	.....	2
白	Pak Ch'ong—Pomfret, White	.....	3
黑	Hak Ch'ong—Black	.....	2

沙撈越	Pi Pa Sa—Bay	1
公何	Sik Kan Kun,—Book Fish	1
魚鰻	Ch'un Yü—Roach	3
魚鱈	Sa Yü—Shark	1
魚大馬	Ma Yau Yü—Salmon, Canton	1
魚生	Shang Yü—Salmon, Fresh Water	—
蝦	Hs—Shrimps	23
魚鮭	P'o Yü—Skate	23
魚鱈	Lap Yü—Shapper	22
魚沙	Tai Sa Yü—Sole	3

鰐魚	Tao tian Yü—Turbot	21
魚	Kök Yü—Turtles, small, fresh-	5
	water	
魚白	Pak Bit Yü—White Bait	11
<b>FRUITS.</b>		
仁杏	Häng Yau—Almonds	12
平山金	Kam Shan Ping Ko—Apples, California	31
平潭天	Tin Tsun Pin Ko—Apples, Cfooo	12
金	Hoi Tsao—Apples, small Chafoo	12

馬嘜	Maqoa	.....	each	8
平本日	Yat' Pun Ping Ko—Apples,	.....		
	Japanese	.....	lb.	10
番城會	Shang Sheg Heung Taiu—	.....		
	Bananas, fragrant, Canton	.....	"	10
蕉香山	Shang Heang 'Tsiu—Bananas	.....		
	brides, Macao	.....	"	5
桃黃	Yung T'6—Carambola	.....		10
梨	Yung T'6—Chestants, Chi. see	.....		7
干蘭	Ye T'6—Cocoanuts	.....	each	10

檸檬	Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	10
檸檬金	Kam Shang Lingmon—Lemon, q. lb. American	1b.
荔枝	Lai Chi—Lichees, Fresh.....1st q.	14
	".....2ad	"
	".....3rd	"
荔枝核	Lai Chi Koi—Lichees, Small	1b.
檸檬	Ning Mong—Limes; Saigon.....	6
望果呂	Lai Sung Mong—Mango, Manila	1b.
望果呂	On Nua Mong—Mango, Saigon	1b.

每百	per 100	.....	1st	
成西洋	Yong Sai Kwa—Water Melon,		American .....	per lb. 3
成西	Sai Kwa—Water Melons China .....			
成西	Hong Kwa—Musks melon .....		American .....	each
	Passion Fruit, American .....		each	
每百	per 100	.....	1st	
每百	Papaw 1st .....			15 10
	2nd .....			8

橙	Ch'ang—Oranges	Sweet	" 49
亞洲	Chiu Chau Ch'ang—Oranges	"	"
	Swatow	"	"
門	O Mun Ch'ang—Oranges, Macao	"	"
皮	Chi Sa Kat—	Small	"
結	Tim Kat—	Mandarin	"
生	Pa Shang—Peanuts	"	10
梨	Shat Sui Li—Pears American	"	"
沙	Sa Li—Pears Shanghai	"	"

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